



ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1893.

VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 173.

## A SULPHUROUS TINGE

To the Atmosphere in and About Washington City.

## GEN. WATTS' CASE IS HOPELESS.

The West Virginia Delegation That Went to Set Him "Square" With the President Badly Disappointed. The State Badly Shattered—Mr. Jepson's Chances Considered Good. Mr. Miller an Exception to Mr. Cleveland's Ex-Office Holders Rule. West Virginians Who Want to Go Abroad.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—To say that the atmosphere of Washington has assumed a deep blue sulphurous tinge within the past few days is putting the case very mildly indeed. Mr. Cleveland's edict that no ex-office holders need be responsible for it. There is to be no appeal from this, except "in a very few extraordinary cases," and the trains are crowded with the departing throngs. But already the incoming tide has begun to flow, each man with an affidavit in his inside pocket to the effect that he has never before held an office, not so much as that of a town constable.

This edict has upset all previous calculations. There must be a new deal all round. Two-thirds of the applicants who were on the ground have now given up all hope of obtaining anything. One of the worst sold and most disappointed crowds is the delegation which has just arrived from West Virginia, including nearly all of the officials of the outgoing and incoming administrations, which had come to urge the claims of Gen. Watts for another term as district attorney. The first duty of this delegation was to explain away the force of a telegram, which Watts had sent to ex-President Harrison. There will be no necessity for this now; and the delegation can give its whole attention to securing something for Mr. Ohley, when it is not engaged in fighting ex-Commissioner Miller. This latter is one of the funny points about the present situation. Almost without exception the West Virginia Democrats, who are in the city, are bitterly opposed to Miller, and yet no one of them dares speak openly against him, for the very good reason that it generally understood that the relations existing between the President and Mr. Miller are of the closest, and there is a wide spread conviction that in Mr. Miller's case the President will make one of his rare exceptions.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the chances are still in favor of Mr. Miller to succeed Mr. Mason. It is stated on good authority there is something approaching a deadlock between the two Kentucky aspirants for the place. This is to say, it is believed that Secretary Carlisle favors ex-Congressman Willis, while both of the senators are for Attila Cox, of Louisville. Then there are two new applicants, ex-Congressman Watson, of Indiana, and H. K. Dixon, of New York. And this list does not include the Hon. C. Wood Daily, of West Virginia. It may or may not be true that the Kentucky deadlock will hang up the appointment for a time, but in any event it is favorable to Mr. Miller.

Mr. Jepson is unquestionably making a strong fight for the treasuryship. It is said in his case also that he will have the endorsement of the secretary of the treasury. He likewise counts the Vice-President among his supporters, while his backing both from his own state and outside it is of the strongest. It would not surprise anybody if he got the appointment, though the fact that the West Virginia state as previously arranged has been again broken by the withdrawal of General Watts, and will necessitate another caucus and a new dispensation, may enforce vexatious delays and perhaps some disappointments.

The forty applicants from West Virginia for consulates have now been increased to fifty. Logan county has been heard from. Her candidate wants to be consul general to Mexico. In this connection it may be interesting to know that Mr. Lewis Baker, late of the Wheeling Register, and now of the St. Paul Globe, wants to be minister to Spain. This conflicts directly with Judge D. B. Lucas' aspirations. Col. Ben Wilson, of Clarksburg, would like one of the assistant attorney generalships; but failing in that it is said he would be content with his old place in charge of the French spoliation claims. It would seem, however, that the ex-officials rule would apply to him.

## CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS.

Steamship Traffic Resumed—Extra Efforts to Prevent the Spread of Disease.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The treasury department is officially advised by the department of state that steamer traffic between European ports and the United States, which was discontinued on January 1 last, has been resumed.

United States Consul Gardner, at Rotterdam, in a report to the state department, gives a detailed account of the precautions taken there to prevent the emigration of persons affected with contagious disease. In addition to the safe guards against transmission of disease afforded by the local system of examination made immediately before embarkation, a new hotel, designed exclusively for the accommodation of steerage and second class passengers en route for the United States, has been built.

The entire control of this building, according to Dutch laws, is in the hands of the commissioner of emigration, although the United States consul has free access to the building. United States Consul Estes, at Hamburg, has submitted a report of the precautions that he has adopted against the introduction of infectious diseases into the United States by the resumption of immigration at his port. He states that all vessels sailing from Hamburg for ports in the United States, before they can obtain their bill of health, must be thoroughly disinfected according to the instructions of the United States marine hospital service. This disinfection is supervised by Dr. W. L. Hornann, a Hamburg government surgeon, who uses the Hamburg police department

seal on his certificate of disinfection. Further, the crews of vessels carrying immigrants are medically examined by Dr. Hornann and Dr. Nash, a deputy of Dr. Jenkins, the health officer in New York. These physicians issue a certificate as to this examination. The bill of health, which is not delivered to the steamship until all of these requirements have been complied with, bears across its face in red ink the exact number of cholera cases and deaths which have been reported to the Hamburg senate. All of the above mentioned documents bear the authentication of the United States. Consul Estes also states that all passengers coming from Russia and Austro-Hungary are obliged to observe a quarantine of at least six days under police surveillance before they are permitted to go on board ship.

## CHICKENS COME HOME.

No Editors Will Be Appointed to Office Under Mr. Cleveland—Democratic Newspaper Men Get a Dose of Their Own Medicine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The Post says: The assertion that editors are not generally to be recognized by the new administration is true. Mr. Cleveland believed that his predecessor suffered through the charge of having subsidized the press and he does not intend to run the same gamut. The decision is also to be made particularly applicable to newspaper men who desire to be postmasters in their towns.

Mr. Bissell has had the names of some country editors presented to him in connection with various postoffices, but has uniformly declined to give any encouragement to the office-seekers. He lays down the principle that in small towns all the utterances of the newspaper over which the postmaster editor presides will be regarded as the views of the administration, while on the other hand all praise of Mr. Cleveland's acts will be discounted because it emanates from the recipient of official favor. Therefore Mr. Bissell does not propose to appoint any editors to postmasterships, and the President will observe the same rule in disposing of the higher offices.

## DIDN'T GO TO CHURCH.

Cleveland Has Not Yet Designated Where He Will Regularly Worship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—If President Cleveland has selected his church home in Washington he gave no evidence of that choice to-day. He did not attend divine worship, but spent the morning quietly resting from the arduous duties of the first week in office. Some attention was paid to matters of pressing importance and Private Secretary Thurber remained in the office the better part of the day. A little after 3 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland went for a drive, and for more than an hour enjoyed the beauty of a day that was perfect.

Vice President Stevenson, accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson, attended the morning service at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, which is the same they attended during the previous Democratic administration. Mr. Stevenson has not yet selected a pew, but to-day occupied that of Mr. Noble Larnier. In the afternoon, accompanied by Judge Lawrence, of the court of claims, and Mr. Lewis Stevenson, his son, the Vice President took an extended stroll. This evening he received a number of calls from personal friends.

## THE SENATE.

The Session To-day Will Be Brief—The Senatorial Complication to Be Settled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The session of the senate to-morrow will probably be brief and will be confined mainly to the reception of nominations from the President. Within a day or two following, however, the committees will be appointed and the body will be in thorough working order so far as the business for which it is called together is concerned. Reports of committees upon the nominations will begin to come in immediately, and the senate will be occupied with them until the end of the session. Aside from this business is the consideration of the legislative questions involved with the appointment of three senators by the governors of Montana, Wyoming and Washington.

The members of the committee on privileges and elections have already been devoting their attention to the study of precedents and the law affecting such appointments. It appears that the decisions of the different questions involved in these cases can be made without affecting the political complexion of the senate, and it is the intention of both sides of the chamber to endeavor to consider the cases purely on their merits and without respect to political considerations, and thus establish a precedent that will be likely to stand hereafter. As the points involved are many, and the question itself is complex, it is expected that a debate will ensue in the senate upon the presentation of the report of the committee that may occupy several weeks.

## Daughters of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The statement that the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution had voted to exclude collateral descendants is at least premature. The question is to be submitted for discussion to all the chapters during the present year, and the final vote will be at the next meeting in February, 1894.

During the coming year all such applicants will be accepted as they have been heretofore.

## No Changes at the Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Secretary Hebert says that he does not favor making changes among the mechanics of the navy yards because of politics, and would follow the practice of his predecessors in this respect.

## De Lesseps' Successor.

CAIRO, March 12.—M. Chevalier, of the department of the public debt, has been chosen to succeed Charles De Lesseps as director of the Suez Canal Company.

## Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Arrived—Columbian, Boston.

HAVRE, March 12.—Arrived—La Gasconne, New York.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Arrived—Bor-liver, Liverpool; La Bourgogne, Havre.

## THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The Sensation Caused by Madame Cottu Does Not Abate.

## HER STORY INVOLVING BIG MEN

In the Government Precipitates a Cabinet Crisis—She Insists that Her Evidence Was Correct and That a Bribe Was Held Out to Her—Several Resignations Follow Her Startling Disclosures—Both the Chamber and the Senate Will be Interpellated Regarding Them.

PARIS, March 12.—The sensation caused by Madame Cottu's testimony yesterday does not abate. The attempt to propagate the opinion that she was animated by a desire to avenge the sentence of her husband when she gave her evidence against the government has failed completely. The Gaulois publishes an interview with her in which she says that she was actuated merely by a determination to tell the truth regardless of personal interests or domestic afflictions.

M. Soinoury, the police official who tried to get from Mme. Cottu documents compromising royalist deputies, has resigned from the directorship of the penitentiary department. Police Commissioner Nicole, who arranged the interview between him and Mme. Cottu, will be dismissed.

Deputy Depres has given notice that he will interpellate the government in the chamber of deputies as to Madame Cottu's evidence. In the senate M. Moris will make a similar interpellation. The cabinet crisis inaugurated by the resignation of M. Bourgeois has been shown to-day to be beyond hope of repair by patchwork. At a cabinet meeting this morning the ministers agreed that every effort should be made to induce M. Bourgeois to reconsider his resignation, and in the hope that the efforts would be successful, it was decided that no new minister should be appointed until M. Bourgeois should have given evidence.

If M. Bourgeois should still insist upon his retirement another minister should be appointed, but this was regarded as a probable event of the crisis.

This afternoon several ministers called upon M. Bourgeois, but when the cabinet re-assembled this evening M. Ribot announced that M. Bourgeois had been deaf to all argument and had insisted that he would not return to office. Subsequently, at M. Ribot's request, President Carnot signed a decree giving M. Develle temporarily M. Bourgeois' portfolio. Henry Brisson insists upon his retirement from the presidency of the parliamentary commission of inquiry into the Panama scandal. His principal reason for resigning, he repeats, is the weakness of his health.

The ministers are awaiting with intense anxiety the event of M. Bourgeois' appearance on the witness stand in the Panama trial to-morrow. The general conviction is that M. C. Soinoury would never have taken the steps he took without the cognizance of the cabinet, and perhaps of M. Carnot. The developments of to-morrow are awaited with feverish expectancy. The excitement to-day has not been exceeded since the beginning of the Panama disclosures. It is thought that only good luck can save the Ribot ministry.

The testimony referred to was the sensation of Saturday. Madame Cottu said that a few days after the arrest of her husband she learned that the government, annoyed at the turn the prosecution was taking, desired to suppress it, and sought an intermediary between themselves and the Panama canal directors. A gentleman named Goyard visited her and offered to act in the capacity of intermediary. He informed her that a true bill would not be returned if the directors banded themselves to silence. She wanted, however, to deal with a better authority than M. Goyard. She was, on January 10, conducted to the office of M. Soinoury, chief of the detective department, who asked her whether she possessed any compromising documents which might be useful to the ministry. M. Soinoury did not make proposals in precise terms, but she felt that the release of her husband was being offered as a bribe for the surrender of the compromising papers. The conference at Soinoury's office lasted for one hundred minutes. Soinoury offered to allow her to visit her husband in order that she should induce her husband to warn Charles De Lesseps, who had already spoken too much. Soinoury also asked permission to report the gist of the conversation to M. Loubet.

The testimony of Madame Cottu caused a deep stir in the court room, and everybody eagerly awaited the action of the presiding judge regarding the revelations. Presiding Judge Desjardins declined to summon Soinoury and others wanted as witnesses, and thus cut off this line of inquiry. M. Des Champs, who had been mentioned by M. Andrieux as having communicated with Artou in his behalf, testified simply that he had none of Artou's letters in his possession. M. Andrieux, being again called to the stand and questioned by counsel, declined to reveal the identity of the famous X., whose name had been erased in Herz's list of alleged bribe-takers.

M. Targe, formerly minister of the interior, declared that Charles De Lesseps had been attacked in the newspapers unless he would help the Panama canal project. Charles De Lesseps arose and denied having uttered any such menace. M. Soinoury, chief of the detective department, had hastened to court of his own accord when he heard of Madame Cottu's statement. M. Soinoury took the witness stand and declared that Madame Cottu came to his office voluntarily to ask permission to visit her husband. Soinoury swore positively that he had never threatened and had never attempted to bargain with Madame Cottu.

Madame Cottu here arose and repeated with energy her declaration in words to the effect that Soinoury had asked her whether she possessed any documents compromising deputies on the extreme right. This declaration caused a prolonged sensation in court, and loud murmurs were heard on all sides. M. Soinoury

seemed somewhat disconcerted. On being pressed he admitted that merely out of curiosity he had asked Madame Cottu whether she had any documents involving deputies on the extreme right.

## THE CODE DOESN'T GO.

The California Major Regards It as a Joke, Though the Kentuckian Didn't.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 12.—There was a bloodless encounter at Jackson Park between two dignified officials of the World's Fair, one a Kentucky private, and the other a California major. John M. Samuels, who came to Chicago from the Blue Grass state to take charge of the department of horticulture, and Major Benjamin C. Truman, who left his home among the orange groves of California to take a subordinate position in the same department, were the principals. Blows were exchanged, paper weights tossed about the room, and then a heated challenge was issued by the Kentuckian to adjourn to the field of honor and settle the affair according to the code. The California major insisted on regarding the challenge as a joke. Two muscular spectators, unwilling to act as seconds on the field, came between the private and the major, and stopped the fight at the end of the second round. The row was the result of quarrels that have been brewing for nearly two years in the horticultural department of the World's Fair. Higher officials of the exposition quarreled for six months or more before they succeeded in organizing the department.

A chief selected by the national board was promptly knocked out by the local organization, and the same interesting ceremony followed the selection of a chief by the local authorities. After three or four men had been officially sacrificed in this way, Mr. Samuels, of Kentucky, was called to manage the horticultural section of the fair. Since that time subordinates in the office have quarreled more industriously than the directors and the commissioners. Mr. Samuels and John Thorp have had many wordy wars, but Director General Davis always brought them the men together and patched up a truce. The hand-to-hand encounter of yesterday was caused by an article published reflecting upon Mr. Samuels' department, and which he attributed to Major Truman. The major's head was considerably bruised in the scuffle. Mr. Samuels has been in charge of the horticultural department of the fair for nearly two years. He is a Kentuckian, about fifty years old, and owes his appointment to Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky. Mr. Samuels was one of the biggest fruit shippers in the country at the time of his appointment. Director General Davis has taken the matter in hand.

## END OF THE STRIKE.

The Ann Arbor Trouble Will Be Settled by Noon To-day.

NEW YORK, March 12.—J. M. Ashley, jr., Vice President of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Lake Michigan road, on which road a strike of engineers is in progress, was in this city to-night. He received telegrams to-night from the scene of the trouble. One telegram was from ex-Congressman Ashley, from Toledo, president of the road, and stated that the strikers, through Chief Arthur, were willing to declare the strike off if the railroad officials would meet the employees as individuals and listen to their grievances.

Vice President Ashley, after relating these facts to a reporter, said that he agreed to these terms and would start immediately for Toledo to treat with his employees. He said it could be stated authoritatively that the strike would be declared off at noon to-morrow.

## Sued for Breach of Promise.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FLUSHING, OHO, March 12.—Dr. Jas. Hobson, of Cleveland, a prominent man recently married to Miss Anna Schlatter, daughter of a wealthy brewer of that city, has been sued for twenty-five thousand dollars for breach of promise, by Miss Lida Anderson, of St. Clairsville, Ohio.

## Mysterious Suicide.

NEW YORK, March 12.—This morning the proprietor of the Coleman house, Broadway and Twenty-seventh street, found a woman in the hotel dead. She came there yesterday morning and registered as Mr. E. Carter, of St. Louis. When found she had a bullet wound in her breast. Beside her was a bottle containing laudanum and morphine. There was no baggage or anything that gives a clue to her identity.

## Committed Suicide.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 12.—John G. Hastings, of Port Gibson, Miss., committed suicide this morning at the Metropolitan house with a revolver. He was the organizer for this district of the Knights of Honor, and had been here several days on that business. He left nothing to indicate the cause of the deed. He was nearly sixty years old and leaves a wife and several children.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

John H. Brown, aged 67, one of the most prominent Masons in the west, died last night at Kansas City.

Luke Schoolcraft, the famous comedian, died in Cincinnati last night. The cause of his death was gastritis, complicated with heart disease.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt confirmed the report last night that he is soon to step out of the presidency of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

A dozen steamships arrived in port yesterday and 2,170 emigrants, mostly Italians, were landed at Ellis Island. None of the steamers sighted the Narone.

The St. Louis Browns will be ready to leave for the south on Wednesday. They play in Memphis and various other southern cities between then and the opening of the championship season.

Charles L. Carter, of the Hawaiian annexation commission, said yesterday he was not a bit discouraged by the withdrawal of the treaty, and was confident that the negotiations now in progress would result in annexation.

At Vicksburg, Miss., Lee Walton (colored) killed Rufus Haywood (colored), who was a reliable man living near Nitta Yuma, Sharkey county. While the constable was en route to the jail at Rolling Fork a large number of infuriated negroes took him from the officer and hung him.

## DAMAGE BY WATER.

The Dangerous Position of Several Pennsylvania Towns.

## PORT DEPOSIT BADLY FLOODED

By the Breaking of an Ice Gorge. Eight Feet of Water in the Streets and Houses—A number of Other Towns Suffer—The Grande River in Michigan Breaking Loose—Muir and Lyons in a Critical Situation. The Worst of the Danger Thought to be Over.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Reports received to-night from the various sections of the western part of the state threatened by floods, show abatement from the danger of a freshet in some places and in others the condition of the swollen rivers remain dangerous, and in one instance burst their banks and inundated a town. From Port Deposit, Md., comes a story of a night of anxiety followed by a day of flooded streets and houses. An ice gorge at Conowingo, a few miles above Port Deposit, was holding in check a great volume of water. The breaking of this gorge was dreaded, and when night came on hundreds of people thronged the banks of the river and watched for the coming torrents.

At 2 o'clock the gorge gave way and the flood let loose, swept down and spreading through Port Deposit. For a time the inhabitants did not know whether or not their town would be carried away and themselves drowned, but when the waters had reached the height of eight feet in the streets and houses it ceased to rise. The flood to-day has remained at the same height and outrageous and everything not securely fixed have been swept off. The tracks of the Port Deposit and Columbia railroad are covered for over a mile and it will be several days before traffic can be resumed. No services were held in any of the churches to-day on account of flood. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Portions of the ice gorge at Linden, near Williamsport, Pa., went out to-night, but reports received say that the main body of ice has not yet broken, although it has settled and threatens to move. The water reached a height of 14 feet at Williamsport to-night and all the ice between there and Linden passed out.

At Jersey Shore the water reached a height of 24 feet and at Linden it was 23 feet.

The Susquehanna at Harrisburg had fallen this morning a foot, and during the afternoon was at a standstill, being 13 feet 9 inches above low water mark. No apprehensions of a serious flood is felt. The industrial establishments along the river have not been compelled to suspend operations.

At Easton, Pa., the Delaware river rose 5 feet from noon until 3 o'clock to-day and since then great quantities of ice have passed down. The river reached 214 feet there to-night and is still rising. The Lehigh river is backed up by the water in the Delaware and is overflowing wharves.

In this city the danger of inundation of the mills that line the banks of the Schuylkill river at Manayunk is becoming greater. Just above Manayunk the Flat Rock dam has broken in the center, and all that holds the river back from sweeping the remainder away is an old submerged dam about fifteen feet back of the broken one. Should the old dam give way Flat Rock dam will probably go, letting a flood down upon Manayunk which would undoubtedly cause great loss in the flooding of property and the consequent stoppage of work in the mills.

## THE GRAND RIVER GORGE.

The Threatened Damage to the Towns Along the Banks Increasing.

Muir, Mich., March 12.—The situation of the Grand river remains unchanged as to the threatened danger from the ice gorge above Lyons. The water at Muir being only three inches higher than at dark last night, nothing serious happened during the night. The ice gorge below Lyons has been broken up and passed a short distance down stream, leaving a partially free channel for water and floating ice to pass off, which, however, will soon fill again when the up stream ice comes down. The water is cutting new channels across the prairies, in one place being over half a mile from the old bed. Wheat fields are being washed away. Everywhere in the river can be seen floating houses, old utensils and furniture. The rain of last night turned into snow early this morning, passing entirely off at sunrise, thus avoiding what otherwise must and may still be a terrible catastrophe.

IONIA, MICH., March 12.—Never before in the history of Ionia has Grand river been so high as at the present time and the water is still rising. At 4 o'clock this morning a general alarm was turned in, warning that the danger point had been reached, and great crowds of men flocked to the scene to do what they could to protect the flooded property. The bed of the river lies at least a half mile away, but the whole country for miles is now but a raging, rushing torrent. The bridges at that point are all in place, but are in great danger. The bridges on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee road are in imminent danger. This morning men were engaged to weigh them down and hundreds of sand bags have been placed on them. There is no ice in the river now to speak of, but the current carries large trees and debris of every description down with the terrific force and whatever is in its wake must go.

The heavy flocks of ice have been passing Lyons all the afternoon and at 5 o'clock one end of the dam gave out. A large force of men, by quick work, saved the whole dam from destruction. About 2 o'clock the dam at Portland gave out and an hour later tremendous quantities of ice and water were precipitated over the districts here. At present it is hoped that the worst is over.

## The Flood in Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., March 12.—The ice is still running on the Platte and Elkhorn rivers, and as a result traffic is generally blocked. At Ashland last night a portion of the Burlington bridge over the Platte was carried away just before the eastbound flyer had passed. To-day the Missouri Pacific bridge

over the Platte at La Platte is in great danger. While cutting away a log that jammed against a pier, Ed. Bury fell into river and Robert Boian tried to rescue but was swept away and both men were drowned. The Union Pacific is working hard to repair its damaged bridge over the Elkhorn and will soon have all trains running on time.

## SHOT HIS SWEETHEART.

A Rejected Lover Fatally Wounds a Young Girl and Kills Himself.

QUINCY, MASS., March 12.—Joseph Massey, aged about thirty years, this morning shot Mary Victoria Lafave, a comely lass of thirteen years, and then shot himself in the head. The girl is still living, but Massey died in ten minutes. The physicians do not have much hopes of Miss Lafave's recovery.

The girl was employed in the shoe manufactory. Massey, the perpetrator of the crime, had up to within nine months been employed at the same factory. He paid her considerable attention and upon several occasions called upon her at her home. He was apparently desperately in love with her and urged her to become his wife. His love, however, was not reciprocated, and the girl in every way possible discouraged his attentions. Some nine months ago Massey went to Marlboro to work, but frequently came to Quincy Saturday nights, remaining until Monday morning. He made the threat that "if the Lafave girl did not marry him she would not marry anyone else, and he would shoot her first," which threat he put into execution to-day.

## QUICK REVENGE.

The California Legislature Vents Its Wrath Against San Francisco.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., March 12.—The state legislature last evening passed through both houses a resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment removing the capital to San Jose, providing the latter city shall deed to the state ten acres of land and a bonus of one million dollars. The action, though hasty appears to have been earnest. The immediate animus of the resolution was an article in a Sacramento evening paper headed: "Thank God the legislature will soon adjourn," and professing to rectify various misdeeds and mistakes of the legislature. The article was read in the senate and the resolutions passed promptly. Being transmitted to the assembly, it first failed of the necessary two-thirds majority, but a call of the house was ordered, the doors were closed and the sergeant-at-arms dispatched to arrest absent members. A number were routed from bed, brought to the assembly chamber and the required vote thus finally obtained.

## CORBETT WILLING

To Fight in Buffalo if the Matter Can be Arranged.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 12.—James J. Corbett played here to-night to the largest audience in the history of the building. In an interview he said, in answer to a question relating to the offer made by the Buffalo Athletic club to give \$70,000 for the Mitchell-Corbett contest, the champion said: "Although all the articles of agreement prohibit us negotiating with any other but the Coney Island and Crescent or Olympic athletic clubs I am perfectly willing to allow the Buffalo athletic club to be competitors for the fight. I like Buffalo and have always been well treated by the athletic club there, who are the most energetic men I ever met, and if they undertake to bring the affair off, they will do so successfully. Mitchell, I believe, has more friends in Buffalo than anywhere in the country and I suppose he will enter no objection to fighting there."

## Sullivan Still a Drawing Card.

CINCINNATI, O., March 12.—John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, appeared on the stage in a theatrical performance before a crowded house to-night. He was arrested along with the other actors after the performance, as is the custom in Cincinnati, and was taken to the police station and charged with violation of the Sunday laws. An immense crowd followed him, cheering lustily. The ex-champion enjoyed his distinction and remarked: "I am a drawing card still."

## Won't Stop the Fights.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The possibility of any action being taken in the immediate future by the Brooklyn police authorities in regard to the boxing exhibitions, held occasionally at Coney Island, is very probable. Assistant District Attorney Clark, of Brooklyn, said to-day that no steps had been taken by his office. The Skelly-Siddons and McGee-McCarthy contests, which are to take place on March 20, will occur as scheduled.

## James William Hyatt Dead.

NORWALK, CONN., March 12.—James William Hyatt died of a complication of Bright's disease, gout and other diseases at his residence on West avenue shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, after a very long and painful illness, aged fifty-five years.

Mr. Hyatt was born in Norwalk, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1887 President Cleveland appointed him United States treasurer to fill out the unexpired term of Conrad Jordan, who resigned.

## Hamilton Respected.

SING SING, N. Y., March 12.—James L. Hamilton, who was sentenced to die by electrocution during the week beginning to-morrow, was surprised when informed last evening that Governor Flower had granted a respite of one week in his case.

The ground on which the delay was granted is the statement of counsel for Hamilton that new evidence has been discovered by which they claim to be able to prove an alibi. They will have a hearing in Albany Thursday.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair followed by rain Monday night; colder by Tuesday morning; east winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, rain Monday night; probably light snow on the lake; winds shifting to east.

## THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY,

as furnished by G. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourth streets.

7 a. m.	9 a. m.	11 a. m.	1 p. m.	3 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 p. m.	9 p. m.
42	48	52	54	55	53	51	49

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## RUNDAY.

7 a. m.	9 a. m.	11 a. m.	1 p. m.	3 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 p. m.	9 p. m.
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